

27 Die in Six Irish Battles; Rebels Open General War

**Fighting Rages for Six
Hours at Dungarvan;
11 Killed, Many Hurt;
Terror Rules District**

**500 Sinn Feiners
In Cork Conflict**

**Dynamite Road, Attack 8
Lorries From Ambush;
Mails Raided, Bridges
Blown Up in All Parts**

From The Tribune's European Bureau.
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LONDON, March 19.—(By The Associated Press.)—The Irish rebellion has now become a general war. Fighting has broken out in all parts of the country. In the south, the rebels have captured several towns and are now fighting a general battle at Dungarvan. In the north, the rebels have captured several towns and are now fighting a general battle at Dungarvan. In the west, the rebels have captured several towns and are now fighting a general battle at Dungarvan. In the east, the rebels have captured several towns and are now fighting a general battle at Dungarvan.

Professor and Wife Dismissed Because of Advice on Morals

**Dr. and Mrs. Pahlow Quit Lawrenceville Suddenly
as Result of Her Discussions With
Boys on Sex Matters**

READING, Mass., March 19.—(By The Associated Press.)—Professor Edwin W. Pahlow and his wife, Gertrude Curtis Pahlow, a novelist, were dismissed Tuesday on eight days' notice from the faculty of Lawrenceville School, in New Jersey, one of the best known prep schools in the East, and Mrs. Pahlow, who is at her home here, said to-day that if they were not "vindicated" by school officials her husband would make a statement and write to the parents of pupils in the school.

Her husband, who is in Princeton, N. J., has so far refused to discuss the affair. Authorities at the school also have refused to say anything about it. Mrs. Pahlow gave her version of it to-day and is the first in the field. She asserted that an evil construction had been put upon "motherly" advice which she had given to the boys in her charge, and that the stigma of having led astray morally was impressed upon her by the academy, which she said the dismissal has been surrounded.

"I have been a mother and a sweetheart to the boys at Lawrenceville," she said. "Many of the boys came to me with sex matters and I have explained many things to them. I once lent one of the boys a book, 'The House of Bondage,' and he failed to return it. I presume that he passed it on, but, if he did, it is an educational book."

"On another occasion I received a letter from one of the Lawrenceville boys who then was in military service overseas. He told me that he was about to be married and thanked me for instruction I had given him at Lawrenceville, saying it was a blessing to know that my advice had kept him morally clean and fit for a decent wife."

"Professor Pahlow took the letter to Major W. Abbott, head master of the school, and Major Abbott criticized it through my husband, saying: 'In the future we will leave sex matters to the physical department.' I attached no significance to his words, but it is all clear to me now."

Mrs. Pahlow is most attractive in appearance and personality. She is forty years old and was married to Professor Pahlow in 1915. They had been at Lawrenceville since 1911. She was in charge of Kennedy House, the dormitory which Owen Johnson, now in the U. S. Army, had named after him. Among the books which she is author are 'The Gilded Chrysalis,' 'The Cross of Heart's desire' and 'The' (Continued on page fourteen)

U. S. to Spend 17 Billions in Next 2 Years

**Secretary Weeks Names a
Startling Figure as Total
for Thirty Months in
Speech at Pittsburgh**

**Biggest Sum Ever
Faced in Peace**

**Fordney Says People Must
Pay 14 Billions of
Remaining War Debt**

PITTSBURGH, March 19.—About seventeen billions of dollars must be provided by the Federal government within the next thirty months to meet its running expenses and refunding operations, Secretary Weeks of the War Department declared to-night in an address before the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce.

"This," the Secretary said, "is an infinitely greater task than was ever undertaken by any nation, in the world in time of peace, and there is no one, skilled in financial operations though he may be, who does not view the prospect with more or less alarm. It is this situation facing us is the height of folly to undertake new commitments if they can be avoided, and I assume that no one will dissent from that proposition."

The War Secretary discussed economy in government operations, reorganization of Federal activities in Washington, taxation and the tariff.

"Urges Profits Tax Repeat"

He urged repeal of the excess profits tax, declaring that in a period of falling prices it was not an effective tax, probably would be shown when the returns for this year are published. He said there were innumerable instances where concerns which made large profits in 1919, paying a tax on those profits, lost so much during 1920 that on the first of January, 1921, their resources were less than they were the first of January, 1919.

Mr. Weeks said the country had reached a point where it must make a radical change in its tariff and revenue policies associated with rates of exchange, growing out of the war, made a more complicated question than usual, because of the drastic reduction of revenue which should be produced from imports would be between \$500,000,000 and \$600,000,000 a year.

"Whatever may be finally determined," the Secretary continued, "it would seem to me the duties imposed should be based on the normal rate of exchange, and the Secretary of the Treasury should have the power to change the rates of duty to correspond to any material change in the rate of exchange."

Upon reorganization of government departments, the Secretary asserted that during the recent enormous expansion of government activities no attention had been paid to the proper distribution of those activities among the departments. The result was an expensive and inefficient hodge-podge. He advocated an entire regrouping of the minor divisions of the various departments, and a drastic reduction in the number of Federal employees and a consistent increase in the salaries of those retained.

Secretary Weeks, Congressman J. W. Fordney, Secretary of the Treasury A. W. Mellon and Secretary of Labor J. J. Davis were the honor guests at the annual banquet of the chamber.

Harding Tells Porras White Ruling Stands

**Plea of Panama President
for Executive Interference
in Border Decision
Promptly Refused**

**Says U. S. Position
Is "Unalterable"**

**Latin Ruler, in Appeal,
Recalls Expressions of
Good Will During Visit**

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The decision of Chief Justice White in the Panama-Costa Rica boundary dispute "must be the unalterable position" of the United States government, President Harding declared to-day in reply to a personal appeal from President Porras of Panama.

Although he expressed regret that Panama should feel wounded by the White decision, described in Senior Porras's message as "painful and humiliating," Mr. Harding declined to consider any other basis of settlement and asserted that the recent State Department note insisting on enforcement of the decision had his hearty approval.

The exchange between the two executives, made public textually to-night at the White House, was in the nature of an ad interim discussion while the State Department awaited Panama's reply to the note. Costa Rica already has accepted the White award, and some definite answer from Panama now is expected within a few days.

President's Visit Recalled

In making his appeal President Porras recalled the expressions of friendship for Panama given by Mr. Harding last November during his visit to the United States. He said that he was disappointed in their faith in the United States, and that he was disappointed in their faith in the United States, and that he was disappointed in their faith in the United States.

The message from the Panamanian President was received late yesterday, and before replying Mr. Harding held a long conference to-day with Secretary Hughes, and then with the State Department. He not only went over in detail the latest information regarding the situation between the two Central American republics, but also discussed the broad questions of policy involved in a final determination of the position taken by this government. The text of President Porras's cablegram follows:

"I beg of you, Mr. President, to use your personal, political and administrative influence to the end that the dispute between Panama and Costa Rica may have a solution more in accord with justice and dignity than the one which we are being asked to accept. We Panamanians are confident in your righteousness and we hope that the confidence will not be rewarded with disappointment."

Following is President Harding's reply:

"The communications from our State Department to the government of Panama have been sent with the full knowledge and hearty approval of the Executive."

"It would be exceedingly distressing to me to believe that the government of Panama had cause to feel wounded or to assume, for any reason, the government of the United States is in any way unkind or ungenerous in its attitude of interest. The friendly expressions made in your presence informally, last November, are repeated now, and there is deep concern for full justice to be exercised of our friendly relationship."

"It must be apparent, however, that the decision of the Chief Justice of the United States in an arbitration submitted to him, and reached after exhaustive study and rendered in fullest devotion to justice, must be the unalterable position of this government."

Allied Shares in Rhine Plants Proposed in New Plan to Collect War Bill

**Turks to Join
French Ring
Around Reds**

**Willingness to Enter Anti-
Soviet Alliance to Give
Them Free Hand in Near
East Under Allied Eye**

**Germany Fixes Armed
Strength at 115,000**

BERLIN, March 19 (By The Associated Press).—The German army bill abolishing conscription and fixing the strength of the army at 100,000 men and of the navy at 15,000 men, passed the Reichstag yesterday. The Independent Socialists and Communists voted against the measure.

**French and German Business
Men Devise Idea;
Action Awaits Result
of Voting in Silesia**

**Paris To Be Given
Payment in Stocks**

**Confidence Is Expressed
U. S. Will Indorse Peace
Treaty With League Out**

**Viviani to Find
Harding League
Policy Settled**

**Capital Hears With Interest
of Ex-French Premier's
Start for U. S., but Doubts
Reports Preceding Him**

**Present Covenant Unlikely
President Is Not Inclined to
Consider It, Even With
Article X Eliminated**

By Carter Field

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Washington is waiting with the keenest interest the arrival of Rene Viviani, former Premier of France, who sailed for the United States to-day. Rumors here and abroad have been many, but there is no positive information as to just what course Viviani will pursue when he discovers what is well known here—that President Harding's ideas about his much talked of association of nations are very clear and definite as to limitations.

It may be said that the President, probably as a result of his long talk with Ambassador Jusserand at the time the visit of Viviani was announced, has already yielded somewhat to the French entreaties. The instructions to the American unofficial members of the reparations commission to remain in Paris as observers, announced by the State Department to-day, and the discovery that there is to be no rush to put through the Knox resolution declaring an immediate state of peace with Germany, are undoubtedly concessions to the French.

Won't Embarrass France

They mean that Mr. Harding does not intend to embarrass the French in their drive to force Germany to comply with the reparations agreement by even a moral obligation. They mean that the French will have peace with Germany, thereby withdrawing, as the French see it, all possible moral support.

But despite this concession, there is no doubt here that the President will remain as firm as ever in his determination that in any association of nations which may be formed there can be no supreme authority which can impose even a moral obligation on a country to take any action of which its Congress does not approve at the time.

Mr. Harding has asserted again and again, making it clear even in his inaugural address, that this country must be free to pass on any given question when it arises, and judge it entirely on its merits as seen here, irrespective of the opinion of the representatives of other countries or the associations of nations. He believes in the world court idea, but the decisions of the world court in each case would be subject to the veto of the United States. He would carry no legal and no moral obligation on this country to observe them.

Reports Discounted

The reports from Paris, therefore, that the United States might approve the present covenant of the League of Nations if Article X were eliminated, and that this is what Viviani is to ask, are very largely discounted here. In France, it is known that the League of Nations was never as enthusiastic about the League of Nations as were some of the other countries, notably England. Yet British statesmen have made it clear that they would be persuaded to accept it.

(Continued on next page)

Special Cable to The Tribune
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PARIS, March 19.—Although a full appears on the surface of the negotiations between the Allies and Berlin for the payment of the German war bill, it is learned that unofficial negotiations are now going on between business men of France and Germany out of which some wholly new scheme may arise on which to base a settlement. The governments of all the countries concerned are withholding action pending the plebiscite to-morrow in Silesia, but this inactivity has not prevented the development of an alternative plan that may be brought before the Allied and German leaders at their next conference.

The negotiations which are under way are said to provide for the transfer to French interests of large blocks of shares in enterprises in the industrial region of Germany. It may be possible, it is said, after the Silesian plebiscite, to reopen the official negotiations between Berlin and the Allies on the basis of this new plan.

The belief is expressed that under this arrangement the Allies would get, among other things in the payment of the war debt, an extensive interest in the leading industries of Germany. Inas much as France has a 52 per cent interest in the matter of reparations it is presumed that the Paris government will play a leading part in the discussion of this arrangement.

Three problems now uppermost in the mind of the French Cabinet are reparations, the attitude of the United States toward negotiations now under way and the Near East. Premier Clemenceau is expected to be highly satisfied with France's position in three of these matters. France thinks that she can hope definitely that the United States will ratify the Treaty of Versailles without the League of Nations covenant. America presumably would safeguard the rights she holds on the question of mandates, and it is believed that a program is unacceptable to France.

It is understood here that America has decided definitely to leave her troops on the Rhine, and now the United States government does not actively assist in setting up the new Rheinland customs frontier, it will make a public declaration showing that the scheme has the moral support of the Harding Administration.

Mrs. Leeds and Her Son Leave Miami Hastily

**Traced to Florida Resort,
Woman Named in Stillman
Case Vanishes Without
Pausing to Get Trunks**

**Banker's Yacht Is Near By
Captain of Modesty Denies
Even Knowing Florence;
Suit Is Up This Week**

Mrs. Florence H. Leeds, said to have been the intimate friend of James A. Stillman, was at Cleveland, Ohio, on the shore of Biscayne Bay, Miami, Fla., until Monday, according to dispatches received from that city yesterday. She had been there since January with her baby, Jay Ward Leeds.

It was said that her departure Monday was so sudden that she left her trunks behind, taking with her only such articles as could be crammed hastily into a few handbags. Servants in the house said that she had not told them where she was going.

Mr. Stillman's yacht, the Modesty, is lying in the bay and has been there since January. Its sailing master asserted he never had heard of Mrs. Leeds. During her stay she took some part in the social life of Miami and was seen, it was said, with Mr. Stillman. The sailing master of the yacht said the owner had not been aboard for a month.

Counsel to Appear Wednesday

This was the high light in yesterday's installment of the scandal that has been made public since the first announcement that the president of the National City Bank was suing his wife, the former Anne Urquhart Potter, for divorce.

Other developments included the possibility that Mr. Stillman might be called to appear in court before the end of this week, and the disclosure that Mrs. Stillman, now at Lakewood, is taking an active part in the preparation of her case against her husband.

Counsel for both parties in Mr. Stillman's divorce action will appear on Wednesday in the Supreme Court at White Plains in connection with an off-ferred motion in Mrs. Stillman's behalf.

This motion concerns the wife's counter amendment to her husband's suit and her request for increased alimony. Future publicity given the case depends much upon the outcome of Wednesday's hearing. If the question of alimony and counsel fees is disposed of by stipulation the case could then be disposed of in secret before the referee already appointed, Surrogate Daniel J. Gleason.

If, however, counsel for Mr. Stillman object to the \$10,000 a month alimony and \$25,000 counsel fee demanded by the defendant, on the ground that the earnings of the president of the National City Bank do not warrant such an outlay, the court may grant a motion to postpone the case until a further permission to examine the plaintiff.

If this motion is acted upon favorably the banker will probably be called to appear and testify within forty-eight hours.

Wife Ran Down Rumors

Friends of Mrs. Stillman in Poughkeepsie yesterday said that she gave personal consideration to much of the evidence her attorneys will present in fighting her husband's action. After social gossip and anonymous letters had apprised her of the trend of her matrimonial affairs, Mrs. Stillman, it is said, personally sought out the sources of these rumors to satisfy herself as to their authenticity.

Since the first public disclosure of the marital differences of the Stillmans, Mrs. Stillman, say her friends, has received many expressions of sympathy from persons in the social world. Those who have conversed with her recently declare that because of her love for the children she at first desired only to deny the allegations of her husband.

(Continued on page fourteen)

Harding Said To Plan Quick Farmers' Aid

**President Confers With
Capper and Delegation
From Kansas on Proposal
for Emergency Tariff**

**Effort Will Be Opposed
McCumber Holds Cloture
Rule Could Be Invoked
to Prevent Senate Delay**

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, March 19.—President Harding is strongly inclined to favor the passage by Congress of an emergency bill for a tariff on agricultural products. This was the impression gained to-day by a delegation from Kansas, headed by Senator Capper, that called at the White House to lay before the Chief Executive the difficulties from which the farmers now are suffering. They described to the President the hardships which farmers in the Central West are undergoing and left the Executive offices with the impression that the President would urge an emergency tariff act.

At a recent meeting of the Ways and Means Committee and Finance Committee members the predominant sentiment was against emergency tariff action. The President is strongly disposed to upset the plans agreed on at that meeting. Secretary of Agriculture Wallace and other authorities on the agricultural situation have impressed on the President the fact that conditions in the agricultural states are grave.

McCumber Expects Action

Senator McCumber, prominent on the Senate Finance Committee, who has taken the lead in working for agricultural products, said this afternoon, following a conference with Secretary Mellon, that he had no doubt the President could get an emergency tariff measure passed with little delay. He holds that it is practicable to apply a cloture rule to shut off debate in the Senate. Senator McCumber has so informed both the President and Secretary Mellon.

Senator McCumber said he believed the anti-dumping legislation should be passed first. He thought there would be little controversy over it. He believed an emergency tariff measure should then be passed to take care of the agricultural situation. On this he believed, if President Harding insisted, it would be possible to get a cloture rule and a vote.

It is the understanding that the President believes the emergency tariff bill should be confined to wheat, wool, hides and a small number of other agricultural products. It is opposed to loading it down with a long list of products which either do not need protection or can get along until permanent tariff revision is provided for.

Livestock Men Ask Aid

President Harding to-day was urged by a delegation of livestock men to establish an embargo as a means of bringing relief to the American agriculturists and cattle raisers and to give his support to the proposed repeal of Section 15A of the notorious transportation act, which section has to do with rates. In the delegation were Senator Capper, of Kansas; Judge Samuel H. Cowan, of Texas, general counsel for the American National Livestock Association and secretary of the National Livestock Shippers Association; T. A. Tomlinson, of Denver, secretary of the American National Livestock Association; and J. H. Mercer, of Topeka, chairman of the Kansas Livestock Association.

The President's attention was directed by the delegation to the situation which these men view as extremely serious, because of the tremendous quantities of beef and grain being shipped to this country from foreign ports. The President said he fully appreciated their apprehension and asked them to submit to him a complete plan for the bringing about of the relief desired.

Government Costs Drop Over Billion in Year

**Steady Decrease Since War
Closed; Outgo for Current
Year Placed at Four Billions**

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Government expenses for the eight months ended March 1 were approximately a billion and a quarter dollars below expenditures for the corresponding period in the fiscal year 1920. Treasury figures to-day show that for the past eight months it cost \$3,247,000,000 to run the government, while during the eight months ending March 1, 1920, the expenses were \$4,490,000,000.

Officials said the decrease reflected the discontinuance of Federal activities incident to the war and that if the present rate of expenditures were maintained the total outgo for the current fiscal year, exclusive of payments on the great war debt, would hardly exceed \$4,000,000,000. Total expenditures for the fiscal year ending last July were \$4,463,000,000.

Justice White Not to Quit

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, March 19.—Prominent Senators have been looking into the question as to whether there is likely to be a change soon in the personnel of the Supreme Court of the United States. They have come to the conclusion there will be no change, barring, of course, unexpected disabilities or death.

So far as changes brought about by retirement are concerned, there is no prospect of any.

It was ascertained from highly authoritative sources to-day that Chief Justice White does not intend to retire. Not only is this true, but no member of the bench has any present intention of retiring.

Mrs. McFadden Accuses French Maid of \$500,000 Jewel Theft

Special Dispatch to The Tribune
PHILADELPHIA, March 19.—John C. Bell, attorney for Mrs. George H. McFadden Jr., whose jewels, valued at \$500,000, were stolen from her home the night of October 6, sought to bring out at a hearing to-day that the jewels were spirited from Mrs. McFadden's dresser in the folds of the society woman's lingerie, left on a chair before the dresser.

Mr. Bell also sought to indicate that Mlle. Blanche Maguit, Mrs. McFadden's French maid, had used the lingerie to conceal the jewels in carrying them from Mrs. McFadden's bath to Madame Jeanne Aubertlet, French governess in the McFadden home.

Madame Aubertlet and Mlle. Maguit were arrested Thursday, after the governess had applied for passports to France. Her home is in Paris. They were both held in \$5,000 bail to-day for a further hearing in two weeks.

It was a dramatic moment at the hearing before Magistrate Williamson at Media when Mrs. McFadden faced the governess and the maid who had been her attendant for ten years.

Mme. Aubertlet, modestly attired, closed her eyes just before the hearing began, and her lips moved rapidly as though uttering a prayer in her native French tongue. She is forty-five years old. Mlle. Maguit, thirty-five years old, is a blonde with ample self-possession.

Mrs. McFadden was the chief witness. She testified that she had not worn the stolen jewels on the night the theft occurred, but that she supposed they were in a safe in her room and discovered the loss when dressing the next morning. She further testified that Mme. Aubertlet had gone to Philadelphia on the morning of the day the loss was discovered.

Mr. McFadden testified that Mlle. Maguit had said to him that she had a premonition that the robbery would take place and had kept her light burning all night. Three weeks ago, according to Mr. McFadden, Mme. Aubertlet went to his office in Philadelphia and offered to reveal to him how the theft of the jewels was carried out if he would agree not to prosecute her.

Column of Lava Flung High by Hawaiian Crater

HILO, T. H., March 19.—The volcano of Kilauea, overflowing from the pit of Halemaumau, all of the trails in the old crater bottom have been destroyed.

Five flows are running north, south and west, and a fountain of lava, the largest in the volcano's history, is spouting high, surrounded by hundreds of other fountains. The lava lake rose eighty feet in eight hours. The main flow is running at the rate of forty to fifty feet a minute.

The outburst is believed by scientists to be due to an equinoctial change. Police guards are holding hundreds of tourists and automobiles at a considerable distance from the lava because of the danger of a greater outburst. The eruption started just as a group of the members of the Chicago Athletic Club arrived here from San Francisco on the steamer Hawkeye State.

Explosion of Grain Dust Rocks Chicago

**\$10,000,000 Elevator Is
Wrecked; 1 Watchman
Dead and 4 Are Missing**

CHICAGO, March 19.—An explosion of grain dust wrecked the entire southern section of Chicago early to-night, wrecked one of the world's largest grain elevators and broke every window within a radius of a mile.

Of the nine watchmen trapped in the structure by the blast, only two were known to be dead and four are missing.

The elevator, which consisted of a series of steel and concrete towers, was located in the southern section of the city, on the banks of the Calumet River. It was built at a cost of more than \$10,000,000, and was operated by the Armour Grain Company.

The explosion was due, it was said by officials who made an early inquiry, to fire that started in a loading chute. The blast set fire to the dust-filled air, and the resulting blast rent asunder the big tower, releasing thousands of bushels of grain.

So great was the force of the explosion that it hurled great concrete blocks for hundreds of feet and derailed a freight train standing on a track beside the elevator.

German Proposals Absurd, Sforza Tells Deputies

ROME, March 19.—(By The Associated Press.)—Germany's offer at the recent reparations conference in London to pay 30,000,000,000 gold marks in thirty years, Count Sforza, the Minis-

Die in Cell, Had \$21,000

**Man in Bank for Man Trampled
by Prisoners**

ROCKFORD, Calif., March 19.—Amos Oscar, who was found in a cell in the city jail here last night, trampled to death by other prisoners, had \$21,000 in a Port Wayne (Ind.) bank, according to his attorney.

Oscar is said to have held responsible positions in Washington, D. C., and in the army.

Come Into the Country

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